A BODY OF COLORED DIVINES

Men Who, Under Discouraging Conditions, Have Attained Distinction.

Personnel of the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church-A Sermon of Bishop Payne-Accounts of Various Services.

CELEBRITIES OF COLORED METHODISM Skatches of the Bishops and Personnel of the

Other Officers of the Conference. The General Conference of the African M. E. Church begins to-day at Bethel Church, on Vermont, between Missouri and West streets, and will continue three weeks. This conference is held once in every four years, the last one having been at Baltimore. There are about two handred and sixty regular delegates, including delegates from every State and many Territories in the Union, besides Canada and the Bermuds and Demerara islands. In addition there are many visitors and men of more or less note in colored Methodism. The session will be presided over by David Alexander Payne, of Wilberforce, O., senior bishop, and the more Important matters to be considered are the revision of the laws and the election of three bishops, to succeed those who have died during the last four years. These were Bishop Dickerson, of South Carolina, who died Dec. 19, 1884; Bishop Cain, of Washington, whose death occurred Jan. 18, 1887, and Bishop Shorter, of Wilberforce, O., who passed away in December last. The election of the successors to these bishops will, of course, be among the most important matters to be considered. Among those who are prominently spoken of for the places are Dr. B. W. Arnett, Wilberforce, O.; Dr. W. J. Gaines, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. B. T. Tanner, Dr. B. F. Les and Dr. J. C. Embry. Philadelphia: Pa.; Dr. J. M. Townsend, Richmond, Ind.; Dr. W. Derrich, New York city, who is known as "the colored Roscoe Conkling," because of his powers of eloquence; Dr. A. Grant, Texas, and Dr. John Turner, Denver, Col. In case the latter should be chosen there would be two Bishop

Probably the brightest minds in the colored population of the United States are represented at the present conference. Those who heard Bishop Payne's address vesterday morning at Meridian-street Church have some idea of the ability which is to be found among the of the colored race. Bishop Payne is but one among a number of the men now here who have under disadvantageous cirtumstances attained an elevation in education and culture which is far above that to which the average American citizen aspires. The lives of many of these men, a majority of whom were born in the Southern States, some ot whom were slaves, would make interesting reading if

related by a careful historian.

Bishop Payne, the senior Bishop, was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1811. When ten years of age he learned the carpenter's trade. At the age of eighteen he began to teach a school that became so popular and influential in Charleston that it was finally suppressed by the whites. On one occasion, while he was walking along the streets of Charleston, carrying a small cane, a white man snatched it from him and struck him, being indignant at the idea of "a nigger carrying a cane." Young Payne retaliated, and was imprisoned therefor. He was not a slave, and in 1835 he left Charleston and never returned until thirty years later, when he came as a Bishop of the A.

M. E. Church. For several years he taught in
Philadelphia. In May, 1843, he became a traveling preacher in the Philadelphia Conference.
He was elected a bishop on May 13, 1852. He
was the founder of the noted university for colored men at Wilberforce. O., and was at one time its president. The territory over which he now presides as bishop is Florida and Alabama. He is an eloquent speaker, and is beloved by colored Methodists everywhere, and is greatly respected by all Methodists. As an evidence of the latter, he presided for one day over the Eccumenical Conference in London, in 1881, to which he was a delegate. He is the only colored man who has ever been accorded that distinction. Although seventy-one years of age, he still retains much of his old-time vigor, and those who meet him are greatly surprised to see how well he has

Bishop Alexander W. Wayman was born in Caroline county, Maryland, in September, 1821. He was a farm boy and learned his letters of his father. In 1843 he was admitted to the Philadelphia Conference, and in 1864 was made bishop. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard University, and he is con-sidered one of the best theologians in the colored church. He will assist Bishop Payne in the communion service this afternoon.

Bishop Jabez B. Campbell was born in Dela-

ware in 1815. When he was quite young his father gave a man a mortgage on him and then went away. When the money was due the mortgage was foreclosed and an attempt was made to sell the future bishop, but he got wind of the affair and fied to Philadelphia, where his mother resided. He became a minister in 1856, was elected editor of the Christian Recorder, and in 1864 was chosen a bishop. In 1876 he was sent as a delegate to the Wesleyan General Conference in England. He is the president of the board of trustees of Wilberforce University. The territory over which he presides as bishop is Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and West Virginia. Bishop John Miffin Brown was born in Odessa, New Castle county, Delaware, Sept. 8, 1817. He attended college at Oberlin, O., and afterwards entered the ministry. In 1853 he was appointed in charge of the mission in New Orleans, and remained several years, but was so persecuted by the whites that he finally left. He was imprisoned many times on trivial pretexts. He be-

South Carolina in February, 1833. He was admitted to the Missouri Conference in 1858. During the war he was commissioned the first colored chaplain in the United States army. He lived some time in Georgia, where he served as a member of the constitutional convention and State Senator. He was elected hishon in 1880. His bishopric extends over Kentucky, Tennes-

came a bishop in 1868. His territory is large,

being Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Minne-sota, Colorado, California and, in fact, all of the

Bishop Thomas Ward was born in Pennsylvania in 1823. At an early age he was converted and joined the A. M. E. Church, and soon after moved to Philadelphia, where he was li-scend to preach. For eighteen years he was a missionary on the Pacific coast. He was elected bishop in 1868. His present territory is Ar-kansas, Mississippi and Indian Territory. He is a fine orator and is to deliver a quadrennial . address on next Monday.

A bishop in the person of R. R. Disney is also

here. He is popular, well educated and a man of ability. His territory is Ontario, Canada, Nova Scotia, the Bermudas, Demarara and other islands and South America. To the bishop the general officers of the church are next in ce, and all of them are present. They are Dr. J. C. Embry, manager of the publishing department of the church, with headquarters at Philadelphia; Dr. B. F. Lee, of the editor of the Christian which is the church organ, Tanner of Philadelphia, editor of the A. M. E. Quarterly Review; Dr. J. M. Townsend, of Richmond, Ind., secretary of the Parent Home and Foreign Missions Society: Dr. Wm. D. Johnson, of Athens, Ga., secretary of education; Rev. C. S. Smith, of Nashville, Tenn, secretary of the Sunday-school Union, and Dr. B. W. Arnett, of Wilberforce, O., financial secretary. The latter is probably more familiar with the affairs of the church and more widely acquainted with its ministers and members than any other member of the conference. He is a man of ability, having been a member of the Ohio Legislature for several

In addition to the above there are many other elegates who have achieved more or less distinction in the colored church. Among them are Dr. A. Handy, Washington, Dr. C.; J. W. Beckett, Philadelphia, "the Sankey" of the colored church; Dr. W. B. Derrick, New York: D. J. S. Thompson, Philadelphia; Dr. W. J. Gaines, Georgia; L. J. Coppen, Philadelphia; Rev. T. W. Springer, Mississippi, the head of the colored K. P. of the United States and delegate to the national Republican convention; Dr. T. H. Jackson, professor of theology, and Prof. J. V. Shorter, professor of theology, and Prof. J. V. Shorter, professor of mathematics in Wilberforce University; Rev. U. J. Phillips, Arkansas; Rev. Mr. Martin, Demerara; Rev. Mr. Johns and Rev. Mr. Sheen, Bermuda; Rev. F. Flegier, South Carolina, ex-missionary to Africa; Rev. J. H. A. Johnson, Baltimore; Rev. A. M. Green, New Orleans: Rev. A. J. Kershin, Florida, and Rev. W. G. Steward, for fourteen years the postmaster at Tallahassee, Fla., being turned out by Cleveland.

The one person present, however, who will brobably receive more attention than any one clee, and who, indeed, would attract attention to any place in the world, is the Rev. David Smith, of Kenia, O. He is 104 years old, is the ideas Methodist minister in the world, and

doubtless the oldest preacher of any denomina-tion. He is older than the African M. E. Church itself, which was organized in 1788. He was born in Maryland March 10, 1784, and joined the church when he was ten years old. He began preaching four years later, and has continued at it more or less regularly ever since. Preaching the gospel for ninety years is something that has scarcely been heard of. Mr. Smith came alone from his home in Xenia, and is the guest of Rev. J. W. Gazaway, the pastor of Bethel Church. His face does not bear testimony to his five score years, but his body in a measure does. The lower portion of his limbs are more or less dwarfed and bent, and he moves about slowly, yet those who are acquainted with him declare that he still retains considerable vigor. He is ansounced to offer prayer at the services at Bethel Church this morning, and will, it is said, deliver a sermon some time during.

will, it is said, deliver a sermon some time during the conference.

This church has nine bishops, and in 1884 it had forty-one annual conferences: 2,540 ministers, under whose control were 2,742 church buildings; 390,000 members, and 15,000 probationers, making in all, 405,000. It has the largest membership of any colored church in the United States. In 1884 the African Methodist Episcopal Zion's Church had 300,000 members; colored Methodist Episcopal Church, 155,000; the Methodist Episcopal Church, 186,184, and the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, 3,500. The whole number of colored communicants in all the churches is estimated at 1,700,000, or one all the churches is estimated at 1,700,000, or one for 3 9-10 of the whole colored population of the

United States. The whole number of Sunday-schools in the African Methodist Episcopal Church was in '84 returned at 3,117, with 26,440 officers and teachers, and 178,284 pupils. Four years ago the receipts of the church were \$52,250, and its disbursements \$50,625. Nearly all its receipts came in the way of "dollar money." The educational interests are under the care of a board appointed by the General Conference, the institutions being as follows: Wilbeforce University, Wilberbeing as follows: Wilbeforce University, Wilberforce, O., with 690 students; Johnson Highschool, Raleigh, N. C., 333 students; Allen University, Columbia, S. C., 349 students; St. James Academy, New Orleans, 150 students; Divinity and High-school, Jacksonville, Fla.; Ward Normal Collegiate Institute, Huntsville, Texas; Turner College, Hernando, Miss.; Western University, Quindora, Kan.; Morris Brown University, Atlants, Gs., and Garfield University, Montgomery, Ala. All but the first two of these institutions have become active since 1880. The total value of educational property is given at \$157,000. Thirty-five subordinate schools are also sustained in South Carolina. The Home also sustained in South Carolina. The Home and Foreigh Missionary Society, organized in 1880, is doing good work. The church has established a number of missions in Africa and San Domingo. In the home missions the in-crease has been so rapid that several branch accieties have been formed. The church also naintains a publishing house in New York, from which the income was over \$63,000 in

The conference begins this morning at 9 c'clock. The following is the programme for to-

9 A. M-Church open to the public. 9:30 A. M.-Meeting of bishops and delegates in

lecture-room.

9:40 A. M.—Procession to form and move to main auditorium in the following order: The bishops will seat themselves on the platform, and the conference will open by singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and singing by the choir; prayer by Bishop A. W. Wayman; Scriptural lesson by Bishop R. R. Disney; singing, "And are we yet alive," lined by Rev. John Turner, of Denver, Col.; reading of ritual, by Bishop H. M. Turner; prayer by Rev. David Smith, of Xenia, O.; welcome addresses, by Bishop J. P. Campbell and Rev. J. W. Gazaway.

Quadrennial sermon, by Bishop D. A. Payne; quadrennial address, by Bishop T. M. D. Ward. Notice of the time of their delivery will be given.

3 P. M.—Communion, conducted by Bishops D. A. Payne and A. W. Wayman.

Many of the pulpits in the city, both of white and colored churches, were filled yesterday by the visiting ministers.

GOD'S INFINITE LOVE.

Sermon by Bishop Payne at the Meridian M. E. Church.

Bishop Payne preached yesterday morning at Meridian-street M. E. Church. The subject of his sermon was "What Ought to be the Christian Heart and what the Christian Home!" The text was Deuteronony vi, 4-9. He said that the Christian heart should be the abode of infinite love. This is the primary, the essential thing in every Christian life, because infinite love purifies the heart as nothing else can do. It drives out all sin, expels wickedness of every kind, and makes the heart pure and holy as it was when God gave it. In this respect infinite love is unlike mere human love, because human love sometimes corrupts its object and its subject. Take the instance of spoiled child; in the case this child is injured by the intensity of the parental affection. The love of the father and mother blinds them to their duty and the result is they do not train the child as they should; they allow it to have all it wants; in short, they suffer it to be injured through the very strength of their love for it.

Infinite love purifies the heart because it brings God down into that heart; it makes Him a part of our life and our being. Under this law of infinite love man was created; he was placed under it before the foundation of the world. Paul says, "He hath chosen us in Him before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy and without blame before Him in love." This presence of God, of infinite love, in the heart expels sin from it. The two are incompatible and cannot, under any circumstances, dwell together. Jesus says, "If a man love me, he will keep my words; and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him and make our abode with him," showing that where this infinite love dwells there is the presence of God and the absence of all sin. God required this of the Jews. If He required it of them, He cannot require less of us. We have greater spiritual help, and therefore less cannot e required of us; it must be more. If such is the Christian's heart, what must be his home! In the first place it is a dedicated, a consecrated home, dedicated on the part of the Christian, and consecrated on the part of Jehovah, the covenant God of the Christians. This dedication makes the home a church; in its side there is a beautiful altar dedicated to the Lord: there God is worshiped at morning and evening; there is the reading of His word in the presence of the family, the husband and wife, the children, the servants, and the sojourners

in the household. God is worshiped in this family by the sweet and hallowed songs of Zion; He is worshiped by the solemn supplications of the father and the mother, the heads of the family. This dedicated and consecrated home becomes also a school-house, where children are trained for usefuluess on earth and for the unutterable glories of the heaven of heavens.

The Bishop cited the example of Moses of what influence the training of children had on the world and mankind. He said, "What a brain, what a heart was there in this man; what an infinence has come down the ages from him, and how much in all ages are men indebted to his pure and upright life-the result of earnest Christian training in his youth." In concluding the Bishop said, "In fine, to love

not only purifies the heart, but also expands the heart. It is ever increasing, ever abounding, ever overflowing the heart in which it dwells, blessing every member of the family, every neighbor in the community, every citizen in the State, the entire Republic. It even overlaps the boundaries of the Republic, and blesses the whole

· CENTRAL-AVENUE CHURCH.

Influence of the Grecian Scholar on the Jewish Faith.

The theme of Rev. J. H. Ford in his morning sermon at Central-avenue M. E. Church, yesterday, was the influence of Grecian scholarship on the Jewish faith. His text was from Romans, i, 14-16, inclusive. Paul, he said, acknowledged himself debtor both to the Greek and barbarians, Jews and all other nationalities with whom he had come in contact, for whatever fitness he possessed, aside from the divine contact, in carrying the gospel to Rome. The idea of the one true God was concreted into Jewish life by service and hardships during the Egyptian bondage, and the marvelous providences of God during their subsequent years in the wilderness, and the occupancy of Canaan under judges and kings previous the captivity. But the Jews ever wanted a sign. By the pillar of cloud and fire, by the manna and the outward manifestations and providences of God were they led. No people and no nationality can long exist which alone hinges on the senses. There must be deeper wells from which to draw. While by these outward senses the Jews, through suffering and the providences of God, had been brought to a strong faith in the true God of the universe, yet the time came when these were superseded by prophecy it required thought and mental discipline for growth and national greatness. Jewish training was totally inadequate for these new phases of life. The Jew held on to the forms and traditions, and though strong in faith, were wholly unfitted to accept even the fulfillment of prophecy in Christ when he came. The incursions of Greece into Galileean Judea carried Gracian philosophy and thought among them. Thus, clotned with the language of

Greece and the inquiry and thought of that peo-ple, Galileean Judea became a power in the world. The dispersion carried the strongest and best types of these Jews to all parts of the world, and now, with the Greek habits of thoughts joined to a wonderful faith, wrought into Jewish life by suffering and God's outward manifestations, these exiles became the light of the world and the power of the world. What power besides that of Jewish faith ever changed the laws of the Medes and Persians? "O! Daniel, servant of the living God, is thy God, whom thou servest continually, able to deliver thee from the lions? fell from the lips of a heathen king moved to faith by a Jew, and a decree

king moved to faith by a Jew, and a decree goes forth "that in every dominion of my kingdom men tremble and fear before the God of Daniel, for he is the living God, and steadfast forever, and His kingdom shall not be destroyed and His dominion shall be even unto the end." And yet, even with the great faith of Daniel, angels had to appear to him to hold him up at times in steadfastness, so inwrought was the power of being led only by the senses.

The Greeks reached up nearer to God without revelation than any other people on earth. See the depth of the almost inspired philosophy of Plate, of Pythagoras and the others. Paul imbibed it and many times almost quotes it. When Christ came, the Jewish ration was a wreck. Still possessed of the in-

ration was a wreck. Still possessed of the in-wrought faith in God, there was not enough vital intellectual force to take hold on the fulfillment of prophecy in Christ, and so as a nation they rejected him, though individual Jews, trained in the Greek schools of thought, such as Paul, became the apostles to the gentiles.

• It was finally the Christianized Greeks that rescued the Scriptures from the corrupted Jew-ish traditions, and forever made them pure and true. Paul, trained in the Greek Scriptures, then the student at the feet of Gamaliel, became the most powerful apostle the world ever knew; the broadpowerful apostle the world ever knew; the broadest in thought, the deepest and sublimest in faith. A pharises of the strictest sect, in the Greek schools he was imbued with the thought which made him broad enough to take in the whole world. And so he declared himself "debtor to the Greeks" in his qualifications to carry the gospel of Jesus Christ to Rome. While Greece was the seat of the learning which, joined to Jewish faith, made the world move, Rome had become the seat of the military power. But the gospel, clothed the military power. But the gospel, clothed with the Greek power of thought and Jewish faith, could overcome all things, and Rome fell under it, and all the nations of the earth since are rapidly coming under its power. "It is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth," and human intelligence, thought and faith to-day, still the instruments in God's hands, with the gospel, are conquering the world for Christ more rapidly than ever before.

OTHER CHURCHES.

Communion Services and the Reception of

The services at the Second Presbyterian Church yesterday morning were impressive in the administration of the two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's supper. The congregation was large and manifested an awakened spirit of devotion. Dr. McLeod received into the church forty new members, whom he addressed on the duties demanded of Christians. He exhorted them to read the Scriptures and to pray daily to guard against temptation, and to above all make Christ the model of their daily lives. The choir gave a special music service.

Special communion services were also held at the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church. They were unusually interesting, and sixty-three persons became members of the church, thirty-one of whom presented letters, while the others were received on profession of faith. Of the number taken in fifteen were baptized, and twenty came from the Eighth Presbyterian Church, which has been placed in charge of the Tabernacle Church. Many of those who became members were among the converts at the Mills meetings. In the afternoon Dr. Rondthaler held services

at the Eighth Church.
At the Fifth Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning, the pastor, the Rev. G. G. Mitchell preached on a topic appropriate to the purposes of the members who contemplate erecting a new church-building. The plans and specifications are in the hands of the trustees, and it is thought work will begin within a few weeks. The building will be erected on the site of the old one, and will be something after its style. It is proposed to spend \$5,000 to \$8,000 on the im-

Real Estate Transfers. Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office

of Marion county, Indians, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M., May 5, 1868, as furnished by Elliot & Butler, abstracters of titles, Room 23, Ætna ond addition...

Joseph H. Clark to Louisa E. Overholser,
10t 153, in J. H. Clark's addition to 500.00

1,800.00

500.00

2,000.00

350.00

425.00

2,400.00

Charles D. Wilcox to Elizabeth Jones, west half of lot 91, in Fletcher et al.'s subdivision of outlots 95, 96, 97, 98, south half of lot 20, in McCarty's subdivision of outlot 116

1.050.00 ry's subdivision of outlots 46 and 47... Josephine McGinnis to Henry Meyer, lots 60 and 61, in McGinnis's subdivision... Fred Miller to Morris-street Saving and Loan Association et al., lot 46, in Me-Carty's subdivision of outlots 118 and 119..... Mary T. Dunn to Mathew J. Wagie, lot 31, in Hornaday's addition to town of Hosbrook... Marie Nielson to Catharine Klingensmith,

of lot 5, in Gatling's subdivision of outlot 117.... Truman Way to Jeremiah Redding, part of lot 8, in Duncan's subdivision of out-Catharine Caylor to Lavina L. Roach, lots 1, 15 and 16, in Blankenship et al.'s Pleasant View addition to Irving-

1,200.00 ton..... Elia Suns to Furman Stout, part of the northwest quarter of section 11, town-ship 15, range 2. Jesse A. Avery to Michael Warren, lot 190, in Fletcher's subdivision.... 700.00 Conveyances, 20; consideration.....\$27,735.00

Fisher's Shortcomings.

Edward A. Fisher, the messenger of the American Express Company, who disappeared last Sunday evening, has not yet been heard from. When his absence was first noticed it was announced by the company that his stealings amounted to but \$121. Later developments, however, show that the sum will reach \$500 or \$600, but the company officers say it will not go beyond the latter amount, as it would be impossible for a messenger to take a large sum with-out the act being discovered at once. Fisher's run did not bring into his care any great amount of money, and the continued filching of \$100 or \$200 at a time would have soon been found out. The money he took belonged to the company, it s said, and the last package he appropriated contained \$300. The other thefts were \$40 and \$50 at a time. The express company is making vigorous affort to secure Fisher. Some of the best detectives in the employ of the company are working on the case. The general belief is that Fisher has gone to Canada.

A Car-Driver Assaulted and Robbed. Toney Parker, a street-car driver on the Haughville line, was waylaid by two men near the Belt railroad crossing on Washington street, between- 10 and 11 o'clock last night, and very seriously injured. It was his last trip in, and there were no passengers on the car. The two men ran from an alley, and before Mr. Parker could prepare to defend himself they struck him over the head several times, and beat him until he became insensible. They then went through his cash box, and secured several dollars in money. His cries attracted the attention of some of the people living in the neighborhood, not, however, until the robbers had made their escape. Parker was taken to the Bates House drug store, where his wounds were dressed, and was then removed to his home on West Onio street. There are fears that his injuries may prove fatal and the assault become a repetition of the Deburger tragedy enacted several months ago.

Ir your blood is vitiated, cleanse it without delay by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

YESTERDAY'S SECOND EDITION.

The following items of news appeared in our scond Edition of Sunday.]

The Talk About Blaine's Candidacy. New York, May 5.—"The comments in to-day's Tribune reflect my sentiments exactly," said Whitelaw Reid, the editor, to a reporter of the World, and he pointed out the paragraph. It said that the story of the Philadelphia Times correspondent was like the recent stuff about Mr. Blaine's dreadful state of health," chiefly bosh, Continuing Mr. Reid said: "I do not know that I need say any more

There is nothing in the story."
"Then you believe Mr. Blaine will not be "He has done all in his power to prevent it

He was perfectly sincere in withdrawing his name from consideration, and he did it in good season. He did it against the earnest and vehement protest of every friend, so far as I know, who had any idea of what was impending. The field has been absolutely open and free ever since to any candidate who could give reasonable promise of carrying enough of the doubtful States to secure the election. The sound Re-States to secure the election. The sound Republican who can now convince the party that he could prohably get more votes than anyother sound Republican in the doubtful States would be sure of the cordial support of those who have heretofore pushed Mr. Blaine."

"Is it true, Mr. Reid, that Mr. Blaine's friends in New York have been pushing Mr. Blaine in spite of his letter of declination!"

"So far as I know, there is nothing in that: I certainly have not been concerned in any com-bination or organization to push him, nor have I reason to suppose that any of the other gentlemen named in the Philadelphia letter have been. I have waited, and I think all have been waiting, to see if anybody else develops such popular strength as would seem to give assurance of carrying the doubtful States. If good ground could be shown for hoping that Mr. Sherman could carry New York, I should be delighted, and carry New York, I should be delighted, and would give him the heartlest support I know how. The same might be said of Harrison, Gresham or Allison. If Chauncey M. Depew himself, or his most sagacious political friends, believed that, while carrying certain doubtful States in the East, he would not run the greatest risk of losing several important Republican States at the West, we should support him with affection and enthusiasm. The Chicago convention, when it meets, will, above all personal considerations, try to nominate to win."

"Then do you think there is any possibility of Mr. Blaine's nomination?"

"Yes, a possibility. Blaine has withdrawn his

"Yes, a possibility. Blaine has withdrawn his name as a candidate, which was his right. The

party is engaged in considering the names of other candidates, who are offered under the prewill do the same; but if, after full consideration, it fails to find any other candidate about whose strength in the doubtful States it feels an equal degree of confidence, it finally conclude, as Mr Lin-did at the critical period of the war, that the volunteer business is played out, and that a draft must be ordered. The contingency may never occur; and at present it is certainly distant. But, if it should occur, I believe the service of the Republican party at this time to be, in the highest sense, the service of the country, and see no reason why Mr. Blaine, more than any other citizen, who has sought and received honors from his party, could or should be exempt from its draft. To refuse under such circumstances, in fact, seem not unlike desertion in the face of the enemy. If the presidency is not an office to be sought, as some say, it is certainly not one to be refused. I do not know any public man in the United States big enough to undertake to refuse the greatest office on earth without making himself ridicu-

ons, or worse." "Do you know, Mr. Reid, whether Mr. Blaine has written lately to any of his friends in this eity on the presidential question?"
"Not to my knowledge; in fact, the only letters I have seen or heard of from him since the

Florence letter have absolutely refrained from any reference whatever to political questions." CHICAGO, May 5. - Gen. Powell Clayton, member of the Republican national committee for Arkansas, was seen, to-day, regarding the report from New York that the friends of Mr. Blaine there state positively that he will be a candidate for the presidency if such is the unmistakable desire of the party. "I don't know anything about it," said the General, "but I hope it is true. My State is for him, beyond a doubt, if he is a candidate, and I believe he can carry New York, which must be carried or we are lost. It is folly to talk of winning without the Empire State, and it is greater folly to speak of breaking the solid South. I don't believe anybody can poll as great a vote as Mr. Blaine. A change of 600 votes would have elected him in 1884. He is stronger there to-day than then. Conkling is dead, and so the old feud is buried with him. That removes a factor that was of large significance, and Mr. Blaine is still close to the hearts of the Irish. He got 40,000 or 50,000 Irish votes before, and he can get that many, and more, this time. The mugwump element has practically disapeared. The bulk of it will cast its fortunes with the Republicans this year. On the whole, everything points to the wisdom of putting Mr.

the only man that can assure the electoral votes of the Pacific slope and of New York." WASHINGTON, May 5.—Mr. Milliken, who is as close to Mr. Blaine, probably, as any man, said to a reporter to-day that he felt perfectly confident that the Chicago convention would nominate Mr. Blaice. Getting the nomination in this way, it would be a command from his party, and he could not refuse to run. He said he knew nothing of any assent from Mr. Blaine to the proposition to nominate him. He did not believe that he had communicated upon the subject, or made any utterance to indicate a change in his feeling since his letter of declination. "He will be nominated and will accept," concluded

Germany's Sick Emperor.

Blaine again at the head of the column. He is

[Copyright 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, May 5 .- The Emperor's sleep was unbroken for several hours toward morning. It was the best sleep he has enjoyed for many weeks, and be awoke from it with a good appetite and in good spirits. He asked the physicians if he would be able to enjoy the open air, but the doctors, after holding consultation, decided in the negative. The Emperor dined with his family and this afternoon took a long rest and slept for a considerable time. His temperature remains almost normal. Though his fever has abated, his inquietude regarding slowness of the return of strength does not lessen. His attempts to walk yesterday and to-day proved the utter weakness of his limbs. He could not walk a step, though he was able to stand occasionally. The danger is that in the event of a recurrence of the crisis, with his powers of resistance reduced to the minimum, there will be no chance for him to survive long. The aluminum canula now used has been a positive relief, and during the nights since it was first inserted the Emperor's fits of coughing have decreased. On Thursday the Emperor had five attacks of coughing, which required the cleansing of the canula. Yesterday he had only three such attacks. He does no more than is necessary of official work, and relieves the tedium by changing

his apartment. He is wheeled from his bedroom to the hall under the cupola, where he re-ceives oral reports; thence to his study, where he spends some time reading, and thence to his bedroom, where he rests. His condition is certainly a credit to Dr. Mackenzie, and everything indicates that the Emperor has again entered upon a period of comparative freedom from the worst symptoms of his malady, which have hitherto been followed by increasingly danger-ous crises. Dr. Mackenzie will not take a holiday until the Emperor is able to venture into the open air. The weather grows warmer daily. A cottage will be erected in the schloss park for the Emperor's especial comfort, which will be

The Crown Prince, though absorbed in his extensive duties, confers with the Empress daily, apart from his visit to his father. This marked change in the Crown Prince's demeanor was so coincident with the visit of Queen Victoria, whose success in conciliating him proves to be more enduring than was anticipated. The Crown Price's attention to the details of military matters is evinced in an order to the brigade under his command as to what tunes the bands shall henceforth play on the march. They must not be borrowed from operas, but must be old-times tunes formerly played when going to war, or on a triumphant return therefrom. Above all, he recommends the march, "Entering Paris," the "Organ March" and the "Hohenfriedberg March."

The return of Prince Bismarck's rheumatism has shown the advisability of an early resort to Ems. but the condition of the Emperor still for bids his leaving his post.

Russian War Party Again in the Ascendant. Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, May 5 .- The resurrection of the Pan-Slavist party in Russia has re-awakened alarm in official circles. The Czar's re-instatement of General Bogdanovich in his former posiproof that the open adoption of an offensive policy approaches. The Czar's assent to the revival of the Slav associations, closed ten years ago under an edict of the late Czar, has been obtained. General Tehernaiest will become the president, and a kindred association, the so-called "Slav Committee of Charlyy," with Gen. Ingatiest as president, will affiliate, thus forming a formidable body, embracing both wealth and energy. The avowed aim is to incide incurrections among the Slav reproached Herr Gautch with partiality towards tion in the Russian service is not an isolated

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THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS.

people and increase agitation until Russia comes into possession of Constantinople. It is impossible that the sudden reappearance of the three foremest men of the Slavophil party is a mere coincidence. Gen. Bogdanovich's promotion might have been due to the influence of his friend Pobedonotseff with the Czar, but simultaneous with appearance of Stounberds, Tchernaieff and Ignatieff there is warning of a coming tempest in the unmistakable revival of the hostility of the German semi-official press, preceded by a distinct change in the attitude of Prince Bismarck toward the Czar. The Cologne Gazette suggests that Pan-Slavism has grown mightier than the Czar himself and may force his hand, and cause him to enter into a fighting alliance with France. The Official Gazette of Berlin interprets the position in a similar way. It is believed that the war party has convinced the Czar that the next French elections will return a war Ministry, and that Russia ought to be ready to co-operate with France. The renewal of the press campaign against Russia is unjustly attributed to the desire to frustrate a new Russian loan. Rocherau, the director of the Comptoir des Compte, between which concern and the Russian government negotiations for a loan have ceased, returned to Paris a month ago, since which time Russia has made no overtures in any quarter.

Saturday's Base-Ball Game at Louisville. Louisville, May 5. -St. Louis had the Louiserrorless fielding, except a bad throw by Mc-Carthy, and strong batting St. Louis ran bases at will in the face of a chain of errors by Louisville from beginning to end. Ramsey was very wild, but was hard to bit. King pitched well. Louisville's hits were badly scattered, while those of St. Louis were bunched. The day was bright, and 1,800 people saw the game. Score:

LOUISVILLE. Latham. 3. 3 Collins, 1 .. 1 2 Robins'n, s O 0 M'C't'y, r. Totals... 1 9 24 15 14 Totals.. 18 14 27 17

Earned runs—St. Louis, 7. Two-base hit—White.
Three-base hits—Comisky, O'Neill. Stolen bases—
Lyons (3), Comisky (2), McCarthy. Double play—
Latham, McGarr, Comisky. First base on balls—
O'Neill (2), Lyons, Boyle, King, Smith (2). First
base on errors—St. Louis, 4. Struck out—Lyons,
King (3), Robinson (2), Boyle, King (2), Mack,

Base-Ball Comes Too High. CHICAGO, May 5 .- The Chicago Times continues its crusade against high-priced ball games played by hired men for the gate receipts. In say: "The first League game played by the Chicagos at their own ground was played to empty benches. The day was chilly and uninviting, but so, too, were the prices of admission and those hard, uncushioned seats. The game has its fascinations to an immense number of Chicagoans, who may or may not have local pride in Spalding's hired men, and why he balted at the lower mark is inconceivable to those who discern that he is in the ball business merely for money-making. It is a profita-ble business. Mr. Spalding would not state publicly just what profits arise from the presentation of his show. They are enormous. The more he gets the greedier he becomes, and the accommodations for epectators become poorer and poorer. As the recognized organ of the base-ball constituency the Times warns Mr. Spalding that he prods the willing ox, and pursues thereby a course that some day must react upon him. The price of admission to the ball seats is placed altogether too high, considering the expense of the show. Unlike other man-

agers. Spalding is under slight expense. He

could well afford to make a horizontal reduction

upon the price-list, now outrageously high. If

he would not kill the goose that lays the golden

egg, he will set about it pretty soon."

Angry Legislators. [Copyright 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, May 5.—The Unterhans of the Reichsrath has been the arena of some of the liveliest encounters ever known in the Austrian Parliament For three days the groups forming the majority have been engaged in a flerce attack upon Dr. Gautch, Minister of Public In-struction, apropos of his education budget. For once the members, old and young, of the Zsech with an enormous aggregate loss to the com-

the Germans, and charged him with official corruption. Some of the speakers did not spare reflections upon his private life, and finally demanded to know why Count Von Taafe kept such a man in his Cabinet. Happily for Doctor Gautch the coalition groups did not imperil his

Count Taafe declared himself in accord with his colleagues and that rejection of the education budget meant the resignation of the whole Ministry. Throughout the attacks Dr. Gautch replied with the greatest moderation. He ignored personal abuse and dealt with general principles. He declared that the fundamental line of his programme was to place all the people of the empire upon an equal footing, and that their education must be treated from an exclusive point of view. Count Von Tasfe consulted with the Emperor, and, on returning, Thursday evening, told the chiefs of the opposing groups that the Ministry adhered to their intention of resigning if the education budget was defeated, whereupon the opposition decided to vote for the budget. Their submission, however, is but temporary, and Dr. Gautch will be assailed by special resolution. It is probable that Count Von Taafe's adherence to him will lead to fatal results in the Ministry. During the debate Deputy Lueger accused Herr Swoboda, of Moravia, of embezzlement, and the latter demanded an immediate inquiry. The committee of inquiry, which is now sitting, in-sists that Herr Lueger cannot shelter himself behind the excuse of words uttered in the heat of debate, but must produce proof his charge.

Lack of Harmony Among Brothers-In-Law. special to the Indianapolis Journal. DETROIT, Mich., May 5.—Collector of Customs D. J. Campau and ex-Mayor William G. Thompson to-day had a violent fight in a railroad depot in this city, Thompson being so injured as to be taken to a surgeon's office in a carriage. Mrs. Thompson, who is Campau's sister, to-day began divorce proceedings on the grounds of infidelity, drunkenness and cruelty, and ill feeling between the brothers-in-law caused the fight. All concerned are rich and socially prominent, Thompson and Campau being among the leading Democratic managers of the State.

The Late Sir Charles Bright, LONDON, May 5 .- The death, on Thursday, of Sir Charles Bright, which was reported this morning, revives the controversy as to who was the "father" of the Atlantic cable. At the age of twenty-five Mr. Bright was appointed chief engineer of the first Atlantic cable and supervised the laying of the cable of 1858, for which successful work he was knighted. His subsequent life was devoted to telegraph and

cable interests. He was a Liberal in politics and sat in parliament for Greenwich from 1865 to 1868. Exciting Bicycle Race. LONDON, May 5.—The one mile bicycle race between Woodside and Rabb, at Liester to-day was
very exciting. Woodside won the toss and led until
he had gone half way around the last lap, when Rabb
shot ahead of nim. Rabb had scarcely put himself in
front when he fell, and Woodside, who was too close
to avoid him, ran into him and fell also. Rabb quickly remounted and finished the lap alone, winning the race. Woodside's machine was damaged in the col

Cardinal Manning and the Peerage. LONDON. May. 5.—The Tablet, referring to the rumored intention of Lord Salisbury to elevate Cardinal Manning to a life peerage, says: "If there are to be life peerages at all, it will be difficult to ignore Cardinal Manning's claims to the rank. Even as a temporal peer, he would take precedence of the bishops of the Established Church."

Delegates to Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 5 .- The Republicans of the Fourth congressional district to-day elected Henry J. Baumgartner and Charles A. Chapin delegates to the Republican national convention. Resolutions were passed indorsing Gov. J. M. Rusk for President.

Here are a few points to be considered in cakemaking. When you paper a square tin, cover the ends first, then lay in a strip to paper the bottom and sides, as using only one piece makes too many wrinkles. For a round tin cut out a circle, and slash down the sides. This will be found to lie more smoothly than folding. Always turn a cake out onto a cloth, as it is liable to stick, when hot, to a board or a plate.

A writer in an exchange says that after a long trial of all sorts of flesh brushes, she has found nothing so satisfactory as a corn-cob. A soft one should be chosen, as some are very barsh. and nothing is better to raise a glow after a

A General Tie-Up

Of all the means of public souveyance in a large city, even for a few hours, during a strike of inity. How much more serious to the ind vidual is the general tie-up of his system, known as constipation, and due to the strike of the most important organs for more prudent treatment and better care. If too long neglected a torpid or aluggish liver will produce serious forms of kinney and liver diseases, malarial trouble and chronic dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Peliets are a preventive and cure of these disorders. They are prompt. sure and effective, pleasant to take and positive